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70

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/074,687	02/11/2002	Feng-Jing Chen	6200-0004.20	9747

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EXAMINER

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ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1615

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Receipt of response dated 6-5-06 is acknowledged.

Claims 1-145 are pending in the instant application.

Claims 1, 2, 5-17, 24-37, 39-66, 72-87, 94-107 and 109-133 have been examined.

Claims 3, 4, 18-23, 38, 67-71, 88-93, 108 and 135-145 are withdrawn from consideration as being non-elected.

In response to applicants' argument, the rejection of the previous action has been withdrawn and the following rejection has been applied:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1, 5-10, 24-29, 36, 37, 39-47, 59, 60, 72-80, 94-99, 106-107, 109-114, 126-127 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US 4,897,269 to Mezei et al (Mezei).

Mezei discloses a pharmaceutical product in which a biologically active agent is present in a multiphase system i.e., A) captured in a multilamellar lipid vesicle, B) dissolved in the solvent component and C) in a solid crystalline or amorphous state (col. 4, lines 5-20), the product being dispersed in a hydrocolloid gel. Thus, the components B and C of Mezei read on the instant second and first fractions of the active agents, respectively. Examples listed in col. 7-16 (examples 1-11), include solvents such as ethanol, polyethylene glycol, which meet the requirement of the claimed solubilizers (claims 1, 43-46 and 113). With respect to the claimed percentages of the active agent (claims 5-7 and 75-77), the amount of the active agents in the examples above falls

Art Unit: 1615

within the claimed percentages. Instant claims do not exclude liposomal formulations of Mezei. The solid particles of Mezei read on the limitations of claims 8, 9, 29, 78, 79 and 99 and the product meet the limitations of claims 1, 72 and 74.

For claims 10 and 80, Mezei discloses that the solid state of the active agent is encapsulated within the lipid vesicles. Instant claims recite that the solid particle is with a capsule but fails to state what the nature of the capsule.

For claims 24-28 and 94-98, Mezei teaches excipients such as methylcellulose (examples), which is recited in claims 28 and 98.

The composition of Mezei does not contain any water indispersible waxes and hence meet the limitations of claims 36, 37, 106 and 107. Further, the composition of Mezei does not contain water (see examples 1-9) and hence meet the claims 39, 40, 109 and 110.

With respect to the active agents of claims 47 and 114, Mezei teaches anti-fungal agent, econazole (example 6).

For claims 59, 60, 126 and 127, the composition of Mezei comprises a pharmaceutically active agent, which inherently possesses a release profile and further due to the presence of the active agent in a solid as well as a solution form, the release of the active agent in different states occurs at different rates.

Thus, Mezei anticipates the instant claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 2, 11-17, 48, 49, 51-58, 61-66, 81-87, 115-116, 118-125, and 128-133 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 4,897,269 to Mezei et al (Mezei).

Mezei does not teach the specific drugs (claims 49, 51-53, 55, 57, 115-116, 118-120, 122, 124), release properties (61-66 & 128-133), process of preparing solid particles (claims 11-17 & 81-87), claimed in the instant application. However, Mezei teaches that the different forms of active agent (solid and solution) have different rates of absorption, distribution and metabolism and therefore, absent evidence to the contrary, one of the forms of the active agent of Mezei is released earlier than the other (immediate and delayed) (col. 5, L 10-20 & col. 7, L 7-13). With respect to preparing the solid particles, Mezei suggests particles of active in the same size range as claimed (col. 12, L 25-30). Accordingly, in the absence of any unexpected advantage with the claimed method of preparing solid particles, one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention would have readily obtained active agent particles in the claimed range because Mezei suggests that the preparation of the multicomponent system with solid particles of claimed sizes. Mezei also suggests incorporating a number of hydrophobic drugs, (col. 6, lines 4-27), more particularly estradiol, progesterone etc (col. 9, last 4 lines) and accordingly choosing an appropriate drug in the preparation of the product of Mezei with an expectation to achieve a release preparation with different release, absorption or metabolic rates due to different forms of active agent (solid and solution) would have been obvious for of an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

Art Unit: 1615

instant invention was made. Mezei fails to teach the claimed surfactants in the composition.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 30-35, 50, 100-105 and 117 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The prior art of record teaches pharmaceutical composition with an active agent in the form of solid particles as well as a soluble fraction in the same product. However, the prior art does not teach or suggest the addition of a stabilizing agent to the solid particulate fraction of the active agent. While the art of record suggests different classes of hydrophobic drugs in general, to be incorporated in the dosage form, the prior art of record does not teach the specific lipid-regulating agent fenofibrate.

Response to Arguments

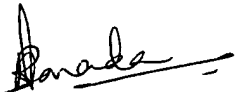
Applicant's arguments filed 6-5-06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants' arguments with respect to the teachings of Lacy et al or Lacy et al in view of Mezei et al are moot because the rejections have been withdrawn. Applicants argued that With respect to the Mezei teaches a formulation comprising lipid vesicles and that the reference is primarily focused on topical formulations. However, instant claims do not exclude the limitations argued and the claims are not limited to any specific dosage form.

Art Unit: 1615

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lakshmi S. Channavajjala whose telephone number is 571-272-0591. The examiner can normally be reached on 9.00 AM -6.30 PM

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Woodward can be reached on 571-272-8373. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Lakshmi S Channavajjala
Examiner
Art Unit 1615
August 20, 2006